

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 39 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 29, 1841.

Whole Number 1,075.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$3 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 360 ems, or fifteen lines of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made for yearly advertisements. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till paid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good plow land running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Hock's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.

April 24, 1840.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated *New Zealand Shakers' Garden Seeds*, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon as they "go like hot cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840.

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another line of business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved *Spindle for Mills*, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Son, Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsor of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson; and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his line of business, to the Female Academy and the new first proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

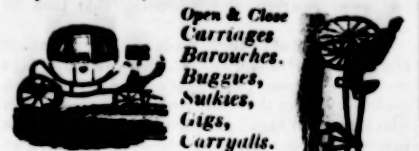
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

Blanks For Sale Here.

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



Open and Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Cigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness-maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.

DANIEL SHAVER.

D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

Notice.

Taken Up and Committed.

THE Jail of Surry County, in

Rockford, on the 22nd day of

November, 1840, a negro man, who

says his name is *Kit* or *Christopher*.

He is about 35 or 36 years

of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow; his left hip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher has on, when committed, a brown pants coat and pantaloons; he also has a crape cap on his head, which is much worn, with some other old clothing.

Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knight, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. M. KERR, Jailor.

Rockford, Surry Co., N. C.,

January 22, 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court house, in

the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the first

day of February next, being the first day of Rowan County Court, the following piece of Land:

10 Acres, more or less, situated in

Rowan County, N. C., and being the

land lying between Salisbury and Doughty's

Farm, and being the lands of P. Oakes,

Union Church, and of which there are

Five Comfortable Dwelling-houses, Blacksmith Shop, and

Out Houses, — All about 40 Acres

lying on the North side of said road, adjoining the

above, subject to Mrs. Wale's dower, known as the

property of C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, and of

two E. F. P. in my hands, one in favor of J. F. Graham, and the other in favor of D. A. Davis,

Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury.

R. W. LONG, Sheriff.

January 15, 1841.

Also, will be sold on the same day for cash,

the valuable Plantation on which Charles Wale

now lives, containing 150 Acres, more or less.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medi-

cines have acquired, in curing almost every

disease to which the human frame is liable, is a

matter familiar with almost every intelligent per-

son. They became known by their fruits—their

good works have testified for them—they did not

traverse by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilious and

Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains,

Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstructed Head-

aches, Impure state of the Blood, Unhealthy Ap-

pearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-

ness incident to Females in Distant Health, every

kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in

all general Derangements of Health, these MEDI-

CINES have invariably proved a certain and

speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to

the most exhausted constitution. A single trial

will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BIT-

TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the

estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M.

B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway,

New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the

fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according

to the size; and the Phoenix Bitters in bottles, at

\$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CHESBROUGH & BOGER, of Salisbury.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An

interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S

MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic

Guide to Health—containing accurate information

concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the

most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT."

Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the

subscriber, at Middleburg, Montgomery Co.,

N. C.

W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale, at this Office.

LOOK OUT FOR CASH.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and place up the "wherewithal," on or before the 10th of February, as I am determined, after that day, to ask neither "friend nor foe" for the needful. Those failing to pay by that time will have to settle with R. W. Long, Sheriff.

JEREMIAH M. BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., January 15, 1841.

Docts. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the

practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their ser-

vices, in all the various branches of their profession

to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick

building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to

Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row,

(formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly

opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his

professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the

Town of SALISBURY, tenders his

professional services to all citizens and his pro-

tection. He can be found at his Office, on main street

one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840.

Dr. W. D. Dempsey

TAKES this method of informing his

friends and the public generally, that he

has returned from Virginia, and will be happy to

receive a continuance of that very liberal patron-

age which he has heretofore enjoyed. His office

is at the Eagle Hotel, Statesville, N. C.

December 25, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the

public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making

Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work

in his line of business in a very superior style, as re-

spects workmanship and materials, and certainly on

lower terms than is afforded by any other estab-

lishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and

promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange

for work.

NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFAC-

TURING COMPANY having com-

menced operations, are now prepared

to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn

of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.

Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Sal-

isbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Mar-

ble and Granite Slabs expressly for

so that he can execute any order in that line, on the

shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called

for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, EN-

GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor

him with their work, that unless well done according

to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock,

for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the

Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 29, 1841.

Beef, 3 1/2 a 4 1/2

Pork, 3 1/2 a 4 1/2

Butter, (peach) 40 a 45

Do (apple) 30 a 35

Bacon, 10 a 12 1/2

Beeswax, 18 a 20

Reggins, 18 a 20

Bate Rope, 10 a 12 1/2

Cotton (clean) 8 a

Corn, 25 a

Coffee, 14 a 18

Flour, \$4 25 a \$4 50

Feathers, 35 a 37 1/2

Flaxseed, 60 a

Do Oil, 100

Iron, 4 1/2 a 7

Lard, 5 a 10

Molasses, 50 a 62 1/2

Nails, 8 a 9

Oats, 15 a 20

Pork, 4 1/2 a

Rice, (quart) 10 a 12 1/2

Sugar, (brown) 10 a 12 1/2

Do (white) 18 a 20

Salt, (bu.) \$1 25 a \$1 50

Do (sack) \$3 75 a \$4 00

Starch, (bluish) 10 a

Do (cast) 25 a 30

Tallow, 25 a 30

Whiskey, 30 a

Wool, 15 a 20

AT FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

Brandy, (peach) 45 a 50

Do (apple) 40 a 45

Bacon, 15 a 20

Beeswax, 25

Butter, 15 a 20

Corn, 8 a 10

Coffee, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2

Cotton, 6 1/2 a 9 1/2

steamers were going round to the end of it. The salutes were not fired until after the vessels had passed.

It appears that the steamer which has been fitted up to receive the remains of the Emperor at Rouen cannot be sent down the river, and is left at St. Denis. It was found to expose too great a surface to the wind, and was too wide and high to pass under some of the bridges. The Dorade has proceeded alone to Rouen, where it will receive the remains of Napoleon, and bring them as far as St. Denis. At this place the coffin will be put on board the steamer above mentioned, and will be conveyed in it to Courbevoie.

The Funeral Car.—The car which is to convey the remains of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides is finished. The effect of it may now be judged of as well by its draperies and decorations, as by its form, which is much more gigantic than that of the car of the victims of July. It is 35 feet in height, 34 in length, and 154 feet in width. It is upon four massive gilded wheels. The car is composed of a basement, with panels between columns. The platform upon which the coffin is to be placed, is covered with a violet colored velvet, embroidered in gold, with bees, stars, and eagles. The under-carriage, both before and behind, are of a semi circular form, decorated with the four trophies of flags taken from different nations. The tier has similar drapery to the pedestal, decorated with the imperial mantle, sceptre, and crown, and is supported by fourteen figures, representing the principal victories of the French. The base of the cars is covered with garlands and crowns of immortelles.

Over the whole is an immense cape drapery, which hangs down to the ground. This prodigious hearse is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed with feathers, and harnesses embroidered in gold, with the arms of the Emperor. The supporters will be three Marshals and an Admiral, all on horseback. An immense temporary wharf and a lofty temple are erecting at Courbevoie for the reception of the remains on their landing.

The officers of the National Guard of Paris have drawn lots for the legion which is to escort the funeral car of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides, and the honor has fallen on the 34 legion. The 10th will be stationed round the Invalides, and the rest will line the route to the cortege. The Minister of the Interior intends proceeding, with the authorities of the Department of the Seine, to the limits of the department beyond St. Denis, on the river, in order to receive the remains of Napoleon with imperial honors. Two steamers are preparing for this purpose.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

PARIS, December 15.

At eight o'clock this morning numbers of persons were already assembled at the door leading to the Church of the Invalides, which was not opened till nine. Great confusion was occasioned by carts of sand that went in every five minutes, throwing back the crowd and frightening people to death. At last the doors were thrown open, and after rushing about through endless long passages, we found ourselves in the interior of the beautiful chapel of the Invalides. The effect was most striking. The whole was carpeted in black, with seats arranged on amphitheatres on each side, filled with military, and on the side aisles, between the pillars, were numerous rows of benches all occupied by a multitude in deep mourning. Between the pillars were hung black draperies embroidered with silver borders and deep silver fringe; a large lustre hung in the centre of each, whose many lights shone brilliantly in relief against the dark draperies. The pillars were ornamented with gilded trophies, the names of Napoleon's victories, Austria, Wagram, &c., and on each side of the pillars were three large tri-colored flags. The upper tribunes, containing thousands of people, were also hung with black, embroidered with silver border and golden emblems, and, surmounting each division in these tribunes, was a black medallion, surrounded with laurels, on which were inscribed in golden letters the principal acts of the Emperor's life, such as the peace of Amiens, and Lunéville. Above these medallions, and extending all round the nave, were immense numbers of flags taken from the enemy in different battles. From the door of entrance up to the rails of the choir were placed at short distances enormous candelabras, twelve or fourteen feet high, from which issued brilliant colored flames.

The choir and dome, which form perhaps more than half the church, separated from the nave by a flight of steps, were hung with purple cloth from the ground to the summit, and brilliantly lighted hundreds of lustres. In the centre of the choir, in front of the altar, was erected the splendid catafalque, a representation in gilded wood of the tomb that is to be erected in marble, supported by four pillars, and surmounted by a golden eagle with outspread wings. At 1 o'clock the cannon announced the departure of the King for the Tuilleries, and at 2 the procession entered the church, headed by the Prince de Joinville, with the four hundred members of the Belle Paire, remarkably handsome looking men. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, awaited the arrival of the body. This was decided the most beautiful moment of the whole ceremony; the steps leading up to the choir lined on both sides with the military and old invalids, so many of whom had fought under Napoleon; the whole of the aisle filled on both sides with troops, and all down the centre of the steps and part of the aisle, the body of clergy standing in religious silence, awaiting the entrance of the cortege. The Archbishop's attitude would have made a lovely picture—his eyes fixed on the cross, that was carried on high before him, and his hands joined in prayer, apparently, heedless of the crowds around him, called out thoughts from the pageantry of the scene to higher things.

Most of the eures of Paris were also in the procession, and the appearance of so many of these good ministers of peace among the multitude of military, formed a beautiful and striking contrast. The drums rolled, the cannons shook the old walls of the Invalides, and then the muffled drums came slowly and solemnly up the aisle. At last the coffin came in sight, borne by several of the marines of the Belle Paire and some of the old invalids, and the four corners by his old friends Bertrand, Maréchal, Lannes, and ——. The coffin was covered with purple velvet and a large white cross, and the imperial crown was laid on it, covered with black erape. The moment the coffin passed, there was a strong demonstration of enthusiasm and acute feeling; every one rose up and bent forward, but not a word was uttered; a religious silence prevailed. In front of the magnificent white gold organ was erected a large platform for the musicians; and as soon as the body was brought up to the choir, and the mass began, Mozart's celebrated requiem was performed by all the principal singers of the Italian and French operas. An interesting sight, also, was the arrival of the venerable old Marshal Momey, who had long since expressed his ardent wish that he might live to see this day. He is in a very infirm state, and they

say has been nursing himself with great care, to be able to encounter the fatigue of being present to receive the remains of his beloved master. He arrived in a chair on wheels, and was with great difficulty lifted up the steps into the choir. It was a curious incident in the beginning of the day to see the little bustling M. Thiers strutting about in his cloak, and collecting a crowd around him in the middle of the church to hear him talk with M. Moie, as if he had been a *salon*. The crowd augmented every moment, and on every side people whispered *royez la cour autour de M. Thiers*. I must not forget to mention the effect of the altar, which was glorious: numbers of silver hanging lamps, of the most elegant form, were suspended in front of it, and the altar-piece itself was of silver, a sort of chiselled silver on a purple velvet ground. On each side of the altar and around the catafalque were tribunes and benches: in one of the tribunes hung purple cloth, were the King and the Ministers, and in the other the Infants of Spain; and every corner of the immense building was full from 9 in the morning till half past 5, in spite of the cold, which was intense.

The cold was indeed bitter for those to whom tickets had been allotted for the tribunes that occupied each side of the avenue leading up the esplanade of the Invalides from the quay to the great gate; but the crowd bore the biting frost with patience, for it was decidedly one of the very best positions for seeing the funeral procession pass. The stands were already filled by 11 o'clock, and it was not until 2 o'clock that the procession reached the quay. Never was sight during this interval of three mortal hours less appropriate to the occasion than the spectacle we have had before us. The intense cold rendered movement necessary for fear of being frozen to the spot, and to keep themselves warm, the spectators in the stands began to dance. The manna gained the crowd below, and for a long time the troops of the line and the National Guards were joining in one general contredanse or an enormous *ron de la main*. This preliminary *orgie*, while waiting for the body of the great hero of their nation, and in the face of the long line of statues of their greatest warriors, struck us as peculiarly French—perhaps we mean inconsistent. Apropos of the long line of warrior statues that lined the avenue: the idea struck us good. These heroes seemed placed there to receive the last, and perhaps the greatest, warrior of the nation, as he was restored in death to his country. They may have been coarsely executed for the greater part, but this succession of warriors, from Charlemagne and Clovis down to the last Generals of the Empire, placed upon the passage of the Emperor to salute him as he passed to his last home, was well conceived. But why place Napoleon in his imperial robes, at the end, to greet himself? A *gamin* near us shouted, as the procession passed, "*Tiens! voilà comme l'Empereur fait la queue à lui-même!*" Till the procession really reached this spot, the hours of impatient waiting were long; the dancing, however, which we have already described, whiled away the time of some, and the cannon fired from the first court of the Invalides every quarter of an hour seemed to warm the hearts, if not the limbs of others.

For our parts, the cannon had one great advantage: the rich clouds of rolling smoke that they sent forth hid from our eyes for a time the bare poles and skeleton scaffolding of the half draped spars that were announced in the programme as a triumphal funeral entrance to the Invalides. Nothing could be more paltry, more ugly, more disgraceful than this ragged looking curtain to the great drama that was to be acted. Two workmen might have completed in time what it was impossible for three to finish, as they went through their lazy movements seemingly as if they had received orders not to have it done in time. The very fire-works that occupied the tripods at the top of the two entrance gate posts of plated half gilt wood, seemed as if they, too, had received orders not to burn and only to smoke.

The same *ordre de jour* was zealously observed by the other candelabras that alternated with the statues along the avenue leading to the Invalides, and that smoked instead of blazing, and went out before the funeral procession arrived. The day before the procession reached us, had cleared up beautifully. A small quantity of snow had fallen, but the heavens did more for the solemnity of the ceremony than man had done. The day, as far as the season of the year would admit of, was a day such as proverbially graced Napoleon's fete in his imperial splendor, and greeted him again as he received his last honors. We heard it called a Napoleonic day.

From the point of view of the esplanade of the Invalides the coup d'oeil of the procession was magnificent. It was perhaps the best situation for seeing it pass. The sight was really grand as the procession headed the funeral car along the vista leading to that splendid building at its termination. The funeral car we have said—but this epithet might have been left aside, for, splendid as was the machine that bore the Emperor's coffin, it was a triumphal car in truth, but had but few attributes of a funeral nature.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Feds have settled among themselves that Mr. Francis Granger is to be Secretary of the Navy under General Harrison. Mr. Granger was the Anti Masonic and Abolition candidate for Vice President in 1836. He is, therefore, well qualified for a seat in Harrison's Cabinet. Mr. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, the property of the United States Bank, is to be Secretary of the Treasury. The statement of a New York Federal paper, that Mr. Webster would be Secretary of State, remains uncontradicted, and is, no doubt, correct.

Here, then, we have for Secretary of State an old fashioned anti-war Federalist, who was not only opposed to the policy of declaring war in 1812, but who opposed it throughout—voted in Congress against every appropriation for paying the soldiers—and never ceased his opposition until the declaration of peace. Yet we were promised a Republican administration if Harrison was elected! For Secretary of the Treasury we are to have a man who was for years the Attorney of the United States Bank, and who knows no such separate from the interests of that institution. The Fed Attorney of a rotten and corrupt banking institution at the head of the finances of the country! For Secretary of the Navy, under this Republican Administration, we are to have an open avowed Abolitionist, who first made himself notorious as a leader of that most miserable of all factions, the anti-Masons, and who, when the excitement about Mr. Egan died away, became a leader of the Abolitionists! These appointments are already agreed upon. Who is to be Secretary of War, and Postmaster General, is more doubtful. It is said that Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, has "the refusal" of the latter office, and that Mr. John Bell, of this State, is arguing his claims for the War Department. What a motley crew! The leader of the old blue-light Federalists, the Attorney of the United States Bank, the leader of the Abolitionists, and one or two renege Republicans, will compose the Cabinet of Old Tip. All the factions, which united to

overthrow Mr. Van Buren's administration, and obtain "the spoils" will be represented—but can they act harmoniously together? That remains to be seen.

Mr. Clay refused to enter the Cabinet, but all the Federal papers agree that he will have a controlling influence in the new administration. He is already the designated candidate for the succession, and all the patronage of the Government will be exerted to aid his elevation. We have no fears, however, of ever seeing the thrice rejected in the Presidential chair.

Old Tip himself will have little to do or say in the affairs of Government. He will be a perfect King Log. His thinking committee managed him before the election, and Clay and Webster manage him now.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus*.

From the Globe.

STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

Mr. Clay's special friend and secret informer, "The Spy in Washington," as he calls himself in his New York correspondence—"The Geneva Traveller," in his letter to the London Times—gave, in his last character, to the British public, a finished portrait of General Harrison, as he received it from the master touches of the Western orator in 1836. No man ever studied the peculiar traits of another with more care than Mr. Clay has those of General Harrison. The General's shallow pretensions attracted his notice early in life. His failures provoked him to such a pitch, that he would not even name him in the roll of Generals, with whose names he graced a speech in Congress, on the glory gained in the war. And at last a rivalry for the Presidency called out the picture which the Geneva traveller displayed to the world, but which bears internal evidence that it was derived from his great master—certainly a master infinitely superior to himself in the art of delineation, this portrait we once gave to the public, and we shall at some future time give it again. For the present we shall notice only one point in the character ascribed to General Harrison by the instrument of the man who now uses him, as explaining the present course of Mr. Clay in relation to him. That point is his imbecility.

The nation has seen that, without the presence of the President elect, Mr. Clay has undertaken to declare in advance not only what he shall do in relation to every great measure in principle and policy, but what he will do as to appointments to office. It is already laid down for him that he must call an extra session—that he must consent to a distribution of the public domain—that he must consent to levy new taxes—that he must consent to the overthrow of the Constitutional Treasury—that he must consent to sign a great National Bank charter, although he has declared his own belief that it is unconstitutional. All these measures are already proclaimed by Mr. Clay, to be his measures, and it is at once universally taken for granted that Harrison adopts them.

But Mr. Clay has not stopped at this. He announced to the Senate, but the other day, what would be done in relation to turning out of office; and from announcements of the Federal newspapers, as well as private statements of knowing ones in the ranks of Whiggery, we ascertain that Mr. Clay has settled what shall be done in relation to filling up offices. All the Democratic office holders, he declared in the Senate, would be removed, except a few—"a very few" (he said with a significant shrug) who might be deemed capable and faithful—who should be spared as "solitary monuments of Whig patriotism."

Harrison has protested against proscription, in writing and orally, before and since his election, and Clay himself has declared that he had no power to remove without cause, and then only with the consent of the Senate, which formed, with the President, the appointing power. But what signifies all this? Harrison is an "imbecile," and Mr. Clay has changed his opinion about removals. Mr. Clay looks upon the President elect as the mere shadow of his authority, and he acts accordingly. We have some curious examples, showing the way in which Mr. Clay asserts his authority. In the National Intelligencer of the 11th inst., Messrs. Webster, Ewing, and Crittenden were announced as three installed cabinet officers of the President elect. The manner of doing this shows how things are done up at Washington for Mr. Clay's "imbecile." To leave no chances of a change on those fixed points, it was thought advisable by those who do every thing for the General here, that proclamation of the fact should be made in the official organ. Still it looked badly to be done at head quarters and the General absent. It was contrived therefore, that it should appear to have been communicated casually by the General himself to his visitor of last year—Master Brooks, of the New York Express—and the fact is announced in the National Intelligencer, in the letter of this Master Brooks, his New York correspondent, under date of the 8th of January. Unluckily, this letter, dated the 8th, was printed at the Intelligencer office on the evening of the 10th, but issued under date of the 11th; so it could not have been received from New York. The great trouble was carried away the steamboat, so that no paper, letter, or passenger, starting on the 8th, could, or did, reach Washington in time for the National Intelligencer's publication of the 11th! and upon inquiry, we find that Master Brooks, the correspondent, was, at the time of writing the letter, in Washington, sung at the elbow of Messrs. Clay and Webster. The cabinet makers, therefore, certainly ordered the announcement though they did not wish it to seem so.

From what we see, it is pretty clear that the whole cabinet is bargained for by Mr. Clay, in the new coalition. Crittenden, Ewing, Bell, Clayton, of Delaware, and Dawson are pretty well settled upon by Mr. Clay, to fill up the council over which Mr. Webster is to preside, simply on the condition that the safe precedent position is not to interfere with Mr. Clay's immediate succession. Mr. Webster has agreed to waive his pretensions to "some other time more propitious," as Mr. Clay said to Mr. Adams. Hence it is, that every cabinet officer besides the premier is to be a Clay man, and not a Harrison man, a Scott man, or any other man's man.

We did not suppose, when Mr. Clay took upon himself at once the direction of measures and the formation of the cabinet, that he would without scruple assume the disposition of the minor local patronage which appertains to the President in this District, before he came on. He was, we are informed brought to restore Dr. Jones to the City Post Office who ascribes his ouster to his Harrison preferences. After removal, he became postmaster to the Wing Central Committee, and packed and sent off from the famous brick stable, the myriads of Tip and Tip fabrications which deluged the land. This service, and his removal by Mr. Van Buren, gave him claims in the opinion of Mr. Clay's immediate friends which could not be resisted. They appealed to Mr. Clay in his behalf. He told them No—that Mr. Sweeney must have the office, and that Dr. Jones must be content with the Sergeant-at-Arms place of the House. From his will be seen that Mr. Clay does not

care to let the people of the District know that it is not worth while even to consult, or seem to consult Harrison even about the most subordinate appointments in his immediate gift. Without giving Harrison an opportunity to say whether he will remove Dr. Gannell, whom the whole city will pronounce capable and faithful, and who refused to accept the office if Dr. Jones could be permitted to hold it; without permitting him to say whether, he if resolved to remove the present incumbent, he would restore the old postmaster removed by Gen. Jackson, or the late postmaster removed by Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Clay jumps to the conclusion at once, and says Mr. Sweeney shall have it! Will any man, after such a fact is made manifest, consider the President elect anything more than a cipher?

From the North Carolina Standard.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE NEW JERSEY CASE.

The inflammatory resolutions, introduced into the House of Commons, at the recent session of our Legislature, by Mr. Williams, of Beaufort, were, on Friday, the 5th instant, reported to the House by Mr. Boyden, from the committee to whom they had been referred, recommending that they be adopted.

Mr. Graves, of Caswell, made an able and gallant attack on these resolutions, which drove the Whigs from their purpose. This gentleman deserves much credit for saving the State from the disgrace with which the "Whigs" intended to brand it, by the passage of them. He asked them for what purpose had these resolutions been thrown in upon the Legislature? Was it intended to lash the House into an excitement upon the subject of party politics, and thereby defeat the grand objects for which the Legislature had assembled? Or was it intended merely to give their projectors and those who are prepared to sustain them, (if there be any such) an opportunity of disclosing to the world, that those who dare to differ with them in regard to questions involving constitutional construction and the interpretation of parliamentary rules, are factional traitors and perfidious scoundrels? He asked if gentlemen were prepared for this? He said it was fair to presume that when gentlemen offered Resolutions of an important character, or those which asserted facts implicating the characters of many distinguished individuals, they were prepared to maintain them by argument and by proof, and on that occasion, should that be attempted, they should be met. But he said he would then predict, in advance, that the power and ingenuity of the highest intellects in the land, would fail in the attempt to sustain these Resolutions. He then proposed, for the sake of argument, to concede that the majority of the House of Representatives was wrong in rejecting the New Jersey broad seal members, and that the decision was against law and parliamentary usages. Were gentlemen here prepared at once, without investigation, to pass upon their motives, and denounce them as base? Was nothing to be accorded in deference to the opinions of others? Could no man differ with us in opinion, and be honest in that difference? In that view, they were wholly indefensible, and justly merited the denunciation of all Mr. Graves then proceeded to suggest that the Resolutions might have been offered in defence of the redoubtable Governor of New Jersey. If so, then even taking them to be true, in their broadest meaning, let it be remembered that Governor Pennington himself, in this same transaction, has committed an offence of infinitely higher grade, than that which is charged upon the majority in Congress, at the last session, in attempting, by the force of his "broad seal," to thrust upon the House of Representatives, those whom he knew not to have received a majority of the votes of the freemen of New Jersey. After Mr. Graves had concluded, Mr. Patton, a "Whig," moved that the Resolutions be laid upon the table, which motion was carried. They were not called up again—a circumstance which must be gratifying to every citizen of the State, who has any regard for her honor.

From the North Carolina Standard.

THE BANKS.

On Friday, the 8th instant, the Bill concerning the Banks established, or which may hereafter be established, was brought up in our State Senate, and on motion to lay it on the table, it was decided in the negative,—yeas 23, nays 23. A motion to postpone indefinitely was also decided in the negative,—yeas 19, nays 26.

We have referred to this subject chiefly with a view to notice some amendments offered by Gen. Louis D. Wilson, and their fate in the Senate.

The first amendment reads as follows: "Be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter, any Bank or Banks, as aforesaid, shall suspend, or refuse to pay any of its notes, to the holder thereof, in specie, when demanded, at the Bank or place where the said notes may have been issued, it shall not be lawful for any Bank or Banks, pending specie payments, to collect any of its debts, due at the time of suspension, until the said Bank shall resume specie payments: Provided, such person or persons as may be indebted to said Bank or Banks, shall receive their notes, as they shall fall due, paying the interest, and giving such security as may be deemed good and sufficient for said debt."

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Cooper, and were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Albright, Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Hill, Holder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkin, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson.—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Hill, Melcher, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth.—26.

The second amendment was as follows: "And be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter, any Bank or Banks, as aforesaid, shall suspend specie payments, or refuse to pay their notes in specie, on demand, as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Bank or Banks so suspending specie payments, to collect any debt or debts, made or created by bill, bond, note, or otherwise, by such Bank or Banks, during the time of said suspension; and if any action or suit shall be brought in any Court of Record, or before any Justice of the Peace, to collect such debt or debts, it shall be the duty of the Court or Justice before whom the same may be brought, to dismiss the suit with costs."

The yeas and nays, being demanded by Mr. Gaither, were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Hill, Holder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkin, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson.—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Albright, Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Johnson, Melcher, Mitchell, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Sloan, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth.—28.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the officers of any Bank or Banks that has suspended specie payments or shall hereafter suspend, to sell or dispose of any bill of exchange, check, or draft, or other instrument of like character,

for, at a greater rate than two per cent premium or exchange; nor shall any person or persons as agent or Attorney, or in any other capacity, do so for the benefit of said Bank or Banks; and any officer of said Bank or Banks, or other person or persons for the benefit of said Bank or Banks, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment. The vote on this amendment was as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Holder, Johnson, Kerr, Larkin, McDiarmid, McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson.—20.

Nays.—Messrs. Albright, Bond, Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, Hill, Melcher, Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth.—27.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Bill, which was decided in the negative,—yeas 24, nays 23.—the Speaker voting in the negative, making equal numbers, the bill was consequently rejected.

Gen. Wilson sustained his amendments by some spirited and interesting remarks, which we are in hopes to lay before our readers.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, January 29, 1841.

We earnestly request our subscribers in this County who are indebted to us, to call and settle their accounts next (Court) week, as the most of them will probably be in Town. We intend to include all, in this request, and hope no man who owes us for subscription or otherwise, will feel himself excepted.

To our subscribers at a distance, many of whom are in arrears for years, we again make an urgent appeal for our just dues. They will especially oblige us by remitting immediately; they can do so in accordance with the annexed Circular of the Post Master General, and we will risk the mail.

Circular from the Post Master General.
Remittance by Mail.—A Post Master may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person; and frank the letter, if written by himself.

In most instances, we have no doubt, a failure to remit heretofore, has been the result of sheer carelessness; each man thinks the trifling amount which he owes, cannot be of any great consequence to the publisher, forgetting that our whole return for constant laborious exertion, and our dependence to meet a heavy daily expense, is upon the aggregate amount of these small sums scattered over the country. No reasonable man will expect us to furnish him a paper from year to year on a never-ending credit, when he is reminded that we have to pay cash for the labor and material necessary to print it; and no honorable man will withhold what we have fairly earned, when these facts are brought before him, particularly when he recollects that we are mainly dependent upon the honor of subscribers at a distance for payment.

We shall make out and forward our accounts, and trust that it will require no repetition of this request to insure a prompt remittance of the amount of each one, according to the mode prescribed in the circular above.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

We are satisfied that no Legislative body which ever held its deliberations in North Carolina has done less for the public good, or occasioned such general dissatisfaction, and even open reprehension, as the Federal "Reform" Assembly, lately adjourned. After a prolonged session of fifty-seven days, they have closed their labors, pocketed their pay, and returned home. "What have they done?" is the question we hear on all sides, and "echo answers" what? A good many say—nothing, but this is a mistake;—the "Reformers" have been engaged; we think their hands have been pretty full of business—such as it was, and to judge from the time consumed in it, and their conduct generally, we may fairly conclude that they regarded it as vastly the most important of all their duties. And what was this business? Why, distributing the "spoils" amongst their brawling and impetuous adherents;—paying off the disinterested patriots who last summer abused office-holders so furiously, by appointing them to office;—and laboring to reconcile the clashing claims of these spoils hunters who have been plotting to supersede one another, and quarreling for the vacant places, like famished wolves after prey.

They amused the people before their election by great and wonderful promises of mighty reforms which they intended to work in every thing; they were also the very special advocates of economy, and represented their intended practice as something which should be a pattern of log-cabin simplicity and economy.—They were to abolish corruption and restore the Government to its "original purity." All this, and much more was promised. Now we put the question to every honest "Whig"—how have they redeemed their pledges—what have they done? They were men-servants in their abuse of office holders, and office seekers;—there has been a greater and more disgusting scramble for office than was ever before witnessed in North Carolina. They denounced the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils;"—little—very little else has occupied their time throughout the whole session, than a vision of the "spoils" greedily clutching by the party, and ravenously fought for by hundreds of hungry claimants. They exclaimed against all party prescription, they declared that the only questions proper to be asked of a man's qualifications for office are,—is he capable, is he honest, is he faithful to the Constitution; and if these were satisfactorily answered, political differences should not weigh a feather in the scale;—they have invariably (with one exception which the "Whig"

but which is hardly one) in their appointments, filled the vacant places with those of their own party who were considered to have the greatest claim for services rendered, without regard to capacity. In several instances no great was the number of claimants, and as conflicting were their pretensions, that serious discussions threatened the dissolution of the party in North Carolina even before it was fairly in existence. In consequence of these discussions—this fighting for the "spoils," many thousands of the public money have been idly squandered in efforts to affect elections. But, besides, their labor of properly dividing the "spoils" amongst as clamorous and hungry a set of applicants as ever scrambled for place, or were urged by overflowing patriotism to "take care of the country" in a fat office, their economy has been practised in involving the State with still heavier liabilities for the benefit of Corporate Companies, we mean the Rail-road Companies, to which some hundred thousand of dollars were before given away, or rather, on which, that amount was thrown away.—But yet farther, their promised "Reform" was extended to the passage of a set of resolutions (which we have before published and commented on) for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or the assumption of the State debts, which if carried out in principle would burden North Carolina with heavy taxation to pay the debts of other States. And last, we had a striking display of their hatred of expense, and their practice of the log-cabin professions of simplicity and economy, in the lavish appropriations made for the log-cabin Governor's fine House, and for the State House.

To make a condensed statement of the whole,—we find that these Federal "Reformers" and professors *par excellence* of economy, promised more, performed less, spent more, and did themselves as little credit, and the State as little honor, as any set that ever went to Raleigh with the credentials of Legislators. The State is fortunate, in having received no more injury at their hands, though we believe they went to the extent of their capacity in doing all the harm they knew how.

THE CURTAIN RISES.

The Federalists in Congress have been threatening to have a called Session at an early day after the fourth of March, unless such ample appropriations shall be voted at the present session, as shall leave no stint of money. Accordingly, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a Bill for five millions of Treasury notes over and above all the revenue for lands and customs that may flow into the Treasury.—With this, however, they are not satisfied, but demand ten millions, and we see that Mr. Bernard, of New York, has accordingly offered a proposition to create a loan of ten millions—a new National loan—a sort of entering wedge for a larger one—for a Bank—for new taxes and enlarged expenditures. Let the people but keep their eyes open, and they will soon begin to "see sights," as the folks say about the gold mines.

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The late CENSUS of this State compared with that of 1830, presents some serious facts to the people of North Carolina. It shows that our State in ten years has hardly increased her population at all;—in fact, her slave population has actually decreased. This is the effect of emigration. The following is a comparative view of the two periods: 1830—1840, an increase of 11,739.

Whites.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
In 1840, 344,172	22,752	236,186
In 1830, 472,433	19,875	247,492
11,739	3,177	276 decrease.
In 1840, total, 583,119		
In 1830, 700,000		
		116,880 increase.

According to the rate at which population increases in the United States, North Carolina, in the last ten years, ought to have gained at least three hundred thousand souls, (for population in this country doubles itself in 23 years,) but instead of this, we have gained 11,740 souls, and we have decreased in slaves 276. Our increase in slaves, according to the usual ratio, ought to have been very nearly, or quite equal to one hundred thousand, but instead of this, we have lost.

Taking the usual basis for calculation, North Carolina in the course of the last ten years must have sent out to the new countries a population equal in its increase to three hundred thousand souls; the proportion of negroes in this number equals, say one hundred thousand;—these at an average of \$200 each, would be worth twenty millions of dollars. The slaves yet remaining in North Carolina, at the lowest estimate, may be valued at, at least, fifty millions of dollars.

It is now very certain that North Carolina, under the new apportionment, if the ratio should be increased, will lose two or three members of Congress. If the ratio be fixed on the basis of 60,000, as some think it will, North Carolina will then be entitled to 10 members only;—thus losing three from her present number of 13.

The young and growing State of Mississippi, which now has only two members, will be entitled to four or five.

"PEOPLE'S BALL."

We see from the Washington papers that the Harrison folks in that City, consisting of members of Congress and Citizens, are making splendid preparations to receive Gen. Harrison and entice him in power. Among other things, they are going to have a grand BALL on the occasion, and by way of carrying out their system of humbug, they call it the "People's Inauguration Ball."—This ball is to be held in the Theatre, and the price of admission is only ten dollars. No doubt the Tickets are fixed at this low price in order that all the poor "log-cabin" people may afford to attend it.—In short, it is the "People's Ball," and whoever can dress in broadcloth, and pay ten dollars, are welcome to go, and dance as much as they please.

Thus, on the 4th of March, 1841, the Whigs dance into power, and the chances are three to one that on the 4th of March, 1845, they will scamper out.

How W. C. Rices has received the expected reward for his last Summer's labors in the cause of Whiggery. He has been at last reluctantly elected United States Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th March. His election from all accounts seems to have been tolerated, not desired by the party. A debt paid because it was promised, and not an honor freely conferred in confidence. Mr. Rices must feel it so.

A Striking Compliment.—The Globe describes Mr. Webster as a man of "gigantic intellect," and "Lilliputian spirit."

Congressional Analysis.—Tuesday, January 19.—The debate in the House was continued to-day upon the bill introduced by Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide for the issuing of Treasury notes. Mr. Barnard, of New York, concluded, and Mr. Evans, of Maine, followed up the debate. A singular feature in the history of legislation disclosed itself in the speech of Mr. Evans. It was his explicit avowal, both at the opening and at the close of his remarks, that it was his intention to vote for the bill; and yet consuming full three hours in a violent and malignant attack upon the Administration, and upon the party bringing it forward.

The allusions of Mr. Evans to past expenditures—to the extravagance of the Administration, and its failure to keep the public revenue within the public disbursements, &c., was the mere echo, the idle repetition of that political song which has, for the past eight or ten years, been so boisterously and industriously rung into the ears of the American people by panic and distress makers throughout the continent. Others may, and probably will follow up this mercenary attack, and promote an unnecessary delay in the proposed temporary relief of the Treasury sought in the report. Mr. Bell obtained the floor, and may be expected to speak to-morrow.—Globe.

ABOLITION.

From the Ohio Statesman.

"I last evening attended a meeting called for the purpose of having a lecture, or report, from the Rev. John Keep, who has just returned from England in the British Queen, having spent 15 months in Great Britain and Ireland, soliciting funds for the Oberlin Institute, on the ground that it is an Abolition Institution. I shall give you a brief sketch of his remarks, confining myself strictly to facts. He began by describing in rather elegant language his voyage across the Atlantic. On arriving in London, he was first introduced to the celebrated Geo. Thompson and family, on whom he bestowed a lengthy eulogy, stating that while Brougham, O'Connell, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Melbourne, each filled their sphere in the British empire, George Thompson filled a wider sphere than either of them; that he attended, a few days after a public meeting, at which Lord Brougham, O'Connell, and Thompson, were the principal speakers, and that Brougham in calling upon Thompson for a speech, pronounced him the most eloquent man in Great Britain: And yet, said Mr. Keep, this same George Thompson, when he arrived at New York, could not for his money, procure a night's lodging for himself and family, at any of the hotels in the city. He was next introduced to Daniel O'Connell, whom he pronounced a genuine companionable fellow. He stated that O'Connell was anxious to come to America, and probably would do so principally for the purpose of having a discussion with Calhoun. He next presented a petition to the common Council of London, asking for a donation in behalf of the Oberlin Institute, which was respectfully referred to a committee of thirty; that he urged the claims of the institution at length before the Committee, founding his argument upon the fact, that the Oberlin is an Abolition Institution; that a donation of two hundred pounds, was voted unanimously in the Committee; that when it came before the House it was on the point of passing with nearly the same unanimity, when a notorious Tory arose and stated that slavery was recognized by the American Constitution, and that a donation from the corporation of London for the purpose of abolishing American slavery would be an improper and unjust interference with our institutions. This turned the tide of feeling and the appropriation was lost by four votes; but that there were absentees enough, favorable to the object who, if they had entertained any doubts of its passage, would have attended and carried it through triumphantly. He next went to Bristol, a Tory city, in which the slave interest was strongest, many of the inhabitants having engaged extensively in the slave trade. Here he succeeded beyond his anticipations, procuring subscriptions from all classes of men, and among others, five, of two thousand dollars each. He afterwards visited distant parts of the empire, being received in the most friendly manner by the nobility and clergy, obtaining subscriptions wherever he went. He attended an Anti-Slavery meeting at which Prince Albert presided; and the general sentiment throughout the empire was that the Americans were very wicked in tolerating slavery, and stood much in need of the benevolent interposition of her Majesty's subjects. He also stated, during the course of his remarks, that he saw at Sheffield very respectable people belonging to the middle class, pounding stone in the streets for six and one fourth cents per day, to keep their families from starvation. Fine country, that! no wonder they feel for the poor American slave.

"He stated that there were several classes of Abolitionists in England. One class were for abolishing slavery in America, by the cultivation of cotton in the British East Indies—that the natives there were in the situation of the Russian serfs, and were bought and sold with the soil; that with these peculiar advantages, they could show their regard for human rights by raising sufficient cotton to supply the English market, and thus cut off the cotton market for the Southern States, which would effectually abolish slavery in those States. How striking and clear is the love of the British Whigs for the poor negro! He then went on to show that there was a strong attachment manifested by her Majesty's subjects for the Americans—that they consider us their children—that the war of the Revolution and the last war were both wicked and unjust—that they were not approved of by the people, but were emphatically the wars of King George, who hated America.—[Here a friend whispered to me, and said the speaker was very inconsistent, for he had frequently heard him preach against the last war in 1812 and '13, when residing in Massachusetts.] He intimated that Jefferson was much to blame, for endeavoring to prejudice the people of the United States against the people of England, in writing the Declaration of Independence—that, although that document might have been well enough in its day, yet he hoped he never should hear it read again on the Fourth of July, as it had a tendency to keep up the prejudice in the minds of the Americans against the English. He next spoke of the selfishness of prejudice against color—that it did not exist in England—that it is not uncommon for English gentlemen to marry black wives—that in Hyde Park, where the Queen and her retinue, and the Nobility, ride and walk for pleasure, and where the middle class feel themselves highly honored if permitted to do so, and where the poor

never enter except as spectators, it was not uncommon to see gentlemen walking with ladies of color on their arms—that one day a Principal Director of the Bank of England came into the Bank with a coal black rose hanging upon his arm—that he waited upon her through all the rooms, and showed her the utmost attention—that a black man went as a delegate to the World's Convention, from Salem, Massachusetts, and although on his passage over, he could not be admitted into the cabin, nor among the steerage passengers, and the Captain was obliged to build him a caboose midships among the cattle, yet he was received in England with the most marked attention—that at a party, Lady Byron drew her chair beside him and engaged in a very interesting conversation with him, and that at table he was seated beside a celebrated Countess: I think the Countess of Sunderland. He concluded by stating, that his mission was eminently successful—that he did not think it proper to state how much he received, but would say, that enough was obtained to free Oberlin from all her embarrassments, besides two thousand volumes addition to their library. I will close by stating, that I learned enough from the lecture to satisfy me that leading English politicians are in close alliance with these American disorganizers, if not the Government of England itself; and my former convictions were strengthened by the developments made last evening, that an extensive fund has been procured which has expended, and will be expended, in assisting fugitive slaves to escape through Ohio (Oberlin being made a point) to Canada, where they are immediately enrolled in the British Army. At the single port of Black River, I presume six have been shipped on the average per week, during the past season. Mr. Keep is to deliver another lecture soon, when a 'chief will be among them taking notes."

THE BROAD SEAL GENTLEMAN.

It will be recollected that the Abolition Convention in London, lately transmitted to the Governors of the several States in this country, a Circular on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery, and the slave trade. Gov. Polk, of Tennessee, manfully and ably sustained the dignity of his station and the integrity of Southern rights, by a reply and a reproof. But Governor Pennington, the broad seal "Whig" of New Jersey—the gentleman who is so very tenacious of State rights as to insist that the seal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principles of Whiggery, that he falsified the returns of the votes of the people, writes to the Abolitionists of England in the following style. He is ready to "join hand in hand" with them in this matter—and we dare say, he would join "heart and hand" to establish British influence in the United States. Such is Harrison Whiggery—such is Federalism.—N. C. Standard.

NEWARK, New Jersey, July 30, 1840.

"Sir: I acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of your communication, in behalf of the Convention held in London on the 25th ult., on the subject of the Abolition of slavery and the slave trade. Impressed as I am, with the importance and the truth of the principles and views therein expressed, it is my earnest desire that this country may, at the earliest day in her power, consistent with the security and the peace of the Union, join hand in hand with the humane on the other side of the water, in washing out the stain upon her national character. The means to be used, as proposed by your Convention, are of a 'moral, religious, and pacific character,' and it is by these means alone, I am satisfied, this great object can be attained. New Jersey, by an Act passed the 25th of February, 1840, has defined her policy. By that Act every child born a slave within the State since the 4th of July, 1840, or which shall thereafter be born, is declared to be free, but to remain in the character of an apprentice in the service of the master, if a male, until twenty-five years of age, and if a female, until the age of twenty-one years. Under the operation of this law, slavery has become almost extinct with us, and I am happy to say that, so far as my observation extends, the condition of servitude is of the most mitigated and indulgent form.

"Thanking you for your kindness in communicating the proceedings of the Convention, I remain your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Governor of New Jersey.

THOMAS CLARKSON, &c., &c.

MR. VAN BUREN'S ENEMIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The false and hypocritical instrument of the Conservatives—a party which Mr. Webster says could all be stowed in an omnibus—accuses Mr. Van Buren with British predilections. Hear the Madisonian: "For years Mr. Van Buren has been sacrificing the rights of America to his affection for the courtesies and blandishments of the British."

The following extract, which we find noticed in the New York Standard, shows what Toryism in England really thinks of Mr. Van Buren. The London Herald is one of the leading journals of the Conservative party in Great Britain.—Globe.

FROM THE NEW YORK STANDARD.

English Congratulation.—We take the following precious extract from the London Morning Herald of the 9th ult. They require no comment—but if "the sympathies of General Harrison point," as the Editor asserts, we should very much doubt whether the State of Maine, to say the least of the matter, would be found sustaining a President who would so readily acknowledge a "just claim" to the English in preference to the Northeast boundary question.

"The election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States is an event DEEPLY INTERESTING TO ENGLAND.

"Mr. Van Buren was the deadly enemy of Great Britain. He stimulated the various crusades against paper currency. He headed the conspiracies that were formed for the purpose of defrauding English creditors out of the debts due to them by America. He was the author of treason in Canada. HE PROMPTED RESISTANCE TO THE JUST CLAIMS OF ENGLAND IN REFERENCE TO THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY QUESTION.

"The SYMPATHIES of Harrison POINT, we believe, IN A DIRECTION THE REVERSE OF THAT TO WHICH THE PREJUDICES OF MR. VAN BUREN INCLINED.

"The election of General Harrison is, in short, a result ON WHICH ENGLAND MAY CONGRATULATE HERSELF."

From the Plymouth (Mass.) Rock.

HOW HAVE THEY DONE IT!

We copy the following from Holt's New Hampshire Patriot: "The Whigs have met the Democracy of the country; and for the first time for many years, they have conquered. But how have they done it? Has it been by fair discussion? Has it been a candid exposition of their principles? Or have they labored through the whole to keep their real designs out of sight, to drown every attempt at rational inquiry by noise and excitement, and every where to mislead and corrupt the people?

To the banker they have promised greater profits and more perfect impunity, in flooding the community with paper promises, to be paid only when he finds it convenient to pay them.

To the poor man they have promised higher prices for labor, and a sounder currency.

To the South they have promised the 'protection of Southern rights,' including the right of holding slaves at its own sovereign pleasure.

To the North they have held out the hypocritical idea, that the election of General Harrison would result in the abolition of slavery.

To the South they have pretended to be opposed to an increase of the Tariff.

To the North, on the other hand, they have pretended to be in favor of a high Tariff, like that of 1828.

In all quarters, they stand pledged to a vast reduction of the expenditures. Many of their leading men have expressed the opinion that in the event of Harrison's election, the whole expenses of the Government would not exceed \$10,000,000 per annum.

On the other hand, they have lavished their promises of improvement in harbors, of canals and Rail-roads, and National Roads to every section of the country. If they keep their promises, every river must be made navigable, every State must be intersected with national thoroughfares, Rail road cars will clatter at a thousand points at once, at the expense of the General Government.

It is by such insane and conflicting pretensions as these that the Whigs have won thousands of these unreflecting but honest men to support their cause. We may pass over the false charges—the "Standing Army," gold spoons, "British coaches," and "Cuba bloodhounds" humbugs, which they have used against the present Administration. We may forget the infamous fraud proven upon them, by which they have added thousands to their nominal popular vote. In this one fact alone, that the Whigs have made hundreds of promises to the people, which they cannot fulfill and did not expect to fulfill when they made them, reposes their certain ruin. Move which way they will, they must tread on their own broken promises, and convert into decided enemies thousands of those who have been their most active friends. We regret, deeply regret, the result of the late elections; and yet we fear not the ultimate result. Federalism has gathered around it, in a moment of excitement, thousands of pure hearted men, who have no attachment for its real principles, no friendship for its real leaders. Federalism has started like a frozen mass of ice and snow, from the hills of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and whirled along from State to State, every where gaining strength from the storm which met it in motion, till the avalanche has at length covered the valley of the Mississippi, and scattered itself over the sunny plains of the South. The suns of two summers will dissolve it into the original nothingness whence it sprang.

Another Federal Principle Assured.—The Baltimore Patriot, one of the prominent Federal prints of that city, gives the following in an extract of a letter from "a distinguished Federal member of Congress:"

"I HOPE YOUR BANKS DO NOT THINK OF RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS SO LONG AS THE SUB-TREASURY LAW IS IN FORCE."

This advice, coming from a member of the National Councils at a time when the Legislature of Maryland is in session, and when the body will be called upon to enact laws to compel the banking institutions of that State to resume the payment of specie for their "promises to pay," is one of the evidences, already given by the "Federal" party, of their determination to prevent a return of confidence to the public mind unless they can accomplish their party ends. Further comment is unnecessary.

WHIG ECONOMY.

Before the late election, the House of Congress rang with charges against the Administration for large expenditures and extravagance. The mails groined with pamphlets on the subject, and it was the topic and burden of many a Harrison ditty at the aristocratic log cabins of the Whigs.

But what do we find now? Messrs. B. P. and Co., all rail at the Secretary of the Treasury, because he has suggested that disbursements can, and should, be further reduced. And last, but not least, a distinguished member in embryo of General Harrison's Cabinet, raised yesterday at what he is pleased so courteously to call "the narrow—he had almost said the mean—spirit of parsimony, which seemed now to guide the councils of this Administration." Let the people read and remember.

Attempted Assassination of the Editor of the Union.

By yesterday's mail, (says the McMinnville Gazette) we received a private letter from Nashville dated on the 12th inst., by which we are informed that a most cowardly attack was made on Col. Harris, the talented Editor of the Nashville Union, on the evening previous by two of the young Posters, sons of E. H. Foster, as he entered the public room of the Nashville Inn on his way to supper. It is supposed that they both fired at him at the same moment—one ball entered his breast and had not been found at the date of our correspondent's letter, though his lungs are thought to be very little injured—another ball passed through his arm. After he fell, the younger brother attempted to shoot him again, but was prevented from doing so by two gentlemen present. Some hopes were entertained that Col. Harris would recover, though our correspondent thinks it very doubtful.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.

Singular Escape.—A vessel was recently captured near the Solly Islands so suddenly that it did not fill with water, the internal air being confined, and three men and a boy who were in the cabin were shut in and remained three days without food, and were afterwards rescued.

MARRIED.

In Cabarrus County, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. James E. Morrison, Mr. WILLIAM ATWELL, of this County, to Miss JEMIMA, daughter of Mr. John Blackwelder, of Cabarrus County.

In this County, on the 7th instant, by Robt. N. Fleming, Esq., Mr. DE WITT CLINTON WILSON to Miss CAROLINE Z., daughter of John Hall, Esq., in Montgomery County, on the 11th instant, by John C. Austin, Esq., Mr. THOMAS H. TOMLINSON to Miss ELIZA D. LEDBETTER.

In Cabarrus County, on the 17th instant, by John O. Wallace, Esq., Mr. MARTIN HARKEY to Miss MARY BARNHART.

PLANTERS'

(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS, as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Outlets and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841.

FEMALE SCHOOL IN ELLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Russell's School, will commence on Monday, 11th of January.

TERMS: For English Studies, \$17 50
" Latin, 10 00
" French, 15 00
" Drawing and Painting, 10 00
" Music, 25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith, a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.
Board can be had in respectable families for \$10 per month, including every thing.
January 29, 1841.

Notice.—ALL those indebted to the Estate of James

Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES L. BROWN, Ex'r.
January 22, 1841.

Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES.

which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

Havana brown Sugar, (first quality,) from 10 to 12 1/2 cts. per lb
Loaf Sugar, first quality,

Coffee, prime quality,
Hyson Teas,
Cheese.

Molasses, good, and best quality.

Liquors Superfine.—French Brandy, at from 1.50 to \$1 per gal.; Holland Gin, 1.50 to \$3 per gal.; Jamaica and N. E. Rum—first rate, besides all kinds of Domestic Liquors.

WINE.—Madeira, Port, Tarriff, Claret, Muscat, Malaga, and Champagne;
London Ale and Porter.

The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market.—Macaroni, vermacelli, French prunes, raisins, best quality.—Salt Fish—Mackerel, Anchovies, Herring, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds.—Sugar and Butter crackers, Ginger Nuts.

LEMONS, ORANGES, and OYSTERS.

Caulies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash. Starch, Indigo, coppers, madder, spices, cinnamon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c.

Garden Seed of every kind.

Gentlemen's Suppers of all kinds furnished whenever called for.

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Maccocks and Scotch Snuff—best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz.—Toys of various kinds.

Powder and Shot—Razors, Breast Pins, and many other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bus.—He invites the public to come, and examine, and taste his good things.
F. R. ROUCHE.
Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To those who will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the reader portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE.—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves. All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

C. K. WHEELER, Adm'r.
Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

TO HIRE, in the country.—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work.

THIS OFFICE.

